

LOCAL DEMOCRATS AT THE POLLS TODAY

Primary Election to Choose National Committeeman and Convention Delegates.

ONLY ONE TICKET IN FIELD, OPPOSITION IS BARRED

Central Committee Will Refuse to Count Votes for Other Than Regular Candidates.

In twenty-two polling places in the District today democrats are voting for a national committeeman and twelve delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. The polls are open from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. and a heavy vote is expected by the central committee.

According to Robert E. Mattingly, chairman of the central committee; John B. Colborn, secretary of the central committee, and John F. Costello, national committeeman from the District, the straight ticket will be elected. If any other votes are cast they will not be counted, for the committee rules that no candidates save the twelve delegates and the one for national committeeman—John F. Costello—have qualified and fulfilled conditions and regulations made by the central committee on authority given it by the national committee.

Officers of the central committee say that, as they expect, an effort is being made by William McK. Clayton, who applied for the straight ticket, to get a certain election, according to the statements of the central committee, carried the following day.

For national committeeman—John F. Costello.

For delegates—Louis Brownlow, Thomas H. Pickford, Tucker K. Sands, Charles A. Douglas, Charles W. Darr, George Killen, Robert E. Mattingly, John B. Colborn, Walter J. Costello, James E. Smith, George H. Emerson, Jr., and E. Southard Parker.

WILL ENTER PRIMARY TODAY.

John W. Staggers Candidate for Democratic Committeeman.

John W. Staggers, an attorney, 419 5th street northwest, this morning confirmed the statement that his name is going to be entered upon the polling places today as a candidate for democratic national committeeman from the District.

He says that at the solicitation of many friends he has consented to have his name used because he resents the application made by Clayton, who considers the Clayton proposition "just and fair."

PRESIDENT SEES FRIARS.

Enthusiastic Reception for Mr. Wilson When He Goes to Baltimore. BALTIMORE, May 31.—President Wilson came here last night to attend a theatrical performance of the Friars' Club of New York, and for three hours he and a group of some of the leading stars of the country were applauded by a crowd which taxed the capacity of Nixon's Academy of Music. The President's appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause, which continued as the actors made jokes at his expense. Songs praising Mr. Wilson were warmly received, and Mr. Wilson, who sang the chorus as he smiled and bowed.

Waiting outside the theater when the President arrived were several thousand people, who clapped and cheered as he stepped smilingly from his automobile. Two small girls handed him a large bouquet of flowers. The ovation was repeated when he departed.

Death of Miss Louisa Hicks.

Miss Louisa Hicks, sixty-seven years old, an employee in the office of the auditor for the Post Office Department since 1884, died yesterday at her home at the Henrietta apartment, following an illness of several months. The body will be taken to Brunswick cemetery, Va., and services will be held there tomorrow afternoon. A brother, R. B. Hicks, of Virginia, is living.

Frank Stewart Unconscious.

Frank Stewart, twenty-eight years old, 114 F street southeast, unconscious from illuminating gas, last night about 11:20 o'clock was taken to Casualty Hospital from his home. The gas in his room had been left turned on as a result of an accident, it is stated. Physicians say he will recover.

"MORAL TREASON."

COLONEL CHARGES

(Continued from First Page.)

our national life, the breaking up of our unity as a nation, the severance of our citizenship along the bitter lines of old world antipathy.

Pointing back along his own career in public and private life, Col. Roosevelt cited numerous examples of men who, associated with him as officers, holders or soldiers, were descendants of foreigners, but who, he declared, were in every sense real Americans. "It would be possible," he declared, "to name an entire administration from President down with men of German blood and of such uncomprehending stupidity that every good American could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty."

Accuses German-American Alliance.

"I hold it an outrage and a violation of every principle of true Americanism," he continued, "to discriminate against such a man (the American of foreign parentage) because of the land from which he or his parents came, or because of his creed. But I hold it no less an outrage for him to act in our domestic politics not as an American, but as an American with a qualification; as an American who has some un-American interest to serve, some foreign country to serve, because of his ancestry. The man who thus acts is the hyphenated American."

This is not a mere abstract question which I am discussing. At this very moment it is blazoned forth in the public press that branches of the German-American Alliance, so-called, in different parts of the country are attempting to coerce timid and unscrupulous politicians by threatening to vote against them, or by actually voting against them, when the German-American Alliance regards their action as unsatisfactory from the standpoint not of the United States, but of Germany. These branches of the alliance openly take the ground that they intend to shape American politics in the interest not of the public press, states that it intends to show the leaders of the national conventions that they have to deal with a united German-American vote.

"Such a statement represents moral treason to the republic. Branches of the German-American Alliance in other parts of the country have used practically the same language. The alliance wishes American citizens to vote is one affecting Germany and only Germany. I do not in the least deny this. It is denounced by Mr. Wilson almost as often and almost as severely. One of the worst forms of denunciation includes Mr. Wilson, Mr. Root and myself as equally to be opposed in the interest of Germany."

Moral Treason to United States.

"It is moral treason to the United States for any of its citizens to act and to seek to make their governmental representatives act, not with reference to the interests of the United States, but of some foreign power. The man who so acts is a disloyal American. The man who so acts is, in practice, an anti-American ally. Any such political organization, whether German-American, Irish-American or English-American, is not a healthy element of the body politic."

"Any body of our citizens have a perfect right to oppose any man because of a difference of judgment concerning American problems, but it has no right to deal with American public servants or American public men on the basis of the interests of some foreign power. The men who so act are a disloyal element in the United States, and I say this just as quickly of men trying to serve England or France as I say it of men trying to serve Germany. I condemn the American who acts as an 'English-American' just as strongly as I condemn the American citizen who acts as a 'German-American.'"

"If France unjustly attacked Belgium I would condemn her just as strongly as I have condemned Germany. If British aircraft had sunk German passenger vessels and taken the lives of hundreds of American men, women and children, as German submarines did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Vesuvius, I would have condemned any 'English-American' who excused the American for the actions of the German submarines. I would condemn any 'English-American' who now defend or apologize for the actions of the German submarines. I would condemn any American who is not a citizen of the United States, as they have always been, among the most patriotic and loyal citizens in this country."

Knife Thrown at the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt got to Kansas City yesterday, and in several speeches sounded an appeal for preparedness, declaring vigorously for universal training based on universal service.

A pocket knife was thrown at Col. Roosevelt's motor car during the Memorial day parade, and it struck the arm of John W. McGrath, former President's secretary, and fell to the running board of the car. McGrath said there was no force behind the knife, and he believed some one had tossed it toward the car as a joke. Col. Roosevelt was told of the incident, and afterward his secretary issued this statement:

"Col. Roosevelt regards the matter as an entirely trivial incident, and feels that no weight should be attached to it."

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Universal Military Training Based on Universal Service, Urged in Kansas City Speech

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—Universal training, based upon universal service, was urged upon the youth of the nation by Theodore Roosevelt in a Memorial day address delivered here yesterday afternoon, as "a message to all Americans," before civil war veterans of the North and the Confederacy.

Appealing, he explained, to "the spirit of thoroughgoing Americanism in all our people," the former President declared that those who assert that there is no danger of the United States ever being attacked are either ignorant or forgetful of the multitude of examples which show how international conflicts arise, and that "it is . . . likely that if we are not strong enough to maintain our rights, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine," the United States will be subject to aggressions which it would be obliged to resist or else abandon its national greatness if it comes.

New Europe After War.

"After this war we shall see a new Europe, a Europe radically developed, new social and economic means of meeting new problems. "If, under these circumstances, we take refuge in formulae dug out from the wreckage of principles in the past, instead of developing these principles so as to meet the future, we shall be as foolish as if we were to arm our soldiers with flintlocks and send them against an army possessing machine guns, high-power rifles and modern artillery."

"The time for flintlock theories of statesmanship in this country is past." Col. Roosevelt said his address was directed with equal emphasis to the quality of the men who followed Grant and of the men who followed Lee, but that he made no appeal to the memory of the copperhead pacifists who put peace above duty.

This is one of the great years of decision in our history, he said. "The way in which we now decide will largely determine whether we are to go forward in righteousness and power or backward in degradation and weakness. We are face to face with the elemental facts of right and wrong, of force and feebleness. According to the spirit in which we face these facts and govern our actions, we shall determine whether in the future we shall enjoy a growing national life or suffer a lingering national decay."

Warns of False Prophets.

Col. Roosevelt urged the nation to "beware of the false prophets"—professional pacifists, who, he declared, do not serve high ideals. "In actual practice," he said, "the professional pacifist is merely the tool of the sensual materialist who has no ideals, whose shield would be wholly absorbed in automobiles, and the movies, and money-making, and in the policies of the cash register and the stock ticker, and the life of fact and the life of fact."

Two years ago these "false prophets" said there would never be another war, the colonel said, adding: "Let us not be misled again." Even should peace come in Europe tomorrow, he declared, it ought not to affect American policy of preparedness.

Col. Roosevelt reiterated his views that the American fleet should have been mobilized at the beginning of the war, "a competent man put at the head of the Navy Department" and the army prepared.

"I believe in international duty," he said, "and I believe that if we stand alone in the world, we are one of the units of nations and the effective condemnation of wrong-doing by that community is the great force of civilization. If we shrink that part of our duty to condemn, and, if necessary, more than condemn, the wrongdoer, we are aiding to break down the force of the public opinion of mankind in the support of justice and righteousness, and with that we are helping to destroy the forces of peace and justice which prevent others from doing wrong toward us and thus serve to preserve our peace and safety."

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Sea for Moving Troops.

Pointing out that the Canal Zone, Alaska and islands must be defended, Col. Roosevelt called attention to the transportation of Russian troops from eastern Siberia to France, and of the concentration of British, French and Australian troops at the Dardanelles as illustrations of the speed and safety with which great masses of soldiers can be moved great distances. The colonel again urged "the second navy of the world" and a regular army of 250,000 men with a proper reserve.

"But the navy and the regular army are not enough," he continued. "I speak for universal military service, universal training. Universal service and universal training represent the only service and training of the future. It is the plain people, it is the farmers, the workmen, the small business men, the professional men, who above all others should back up this plan."

"We have heard a good deal of talk about the officer class that we are getting from the volunteer training camps of the present day. As long as we do not have universal military service these camps offer the only chance for young men to prepare so as to serve the country. The men who go to these camps are high and patriotic spirits, and incidentally profits immensely by this training and experience. My sons have gone and are going to these camps. I believe in these camps with my heart and soul. They are supplied by private initiative what our governmental representatives have not the foresight to provide for everybody. As long as our citizens do not insist upon everybody being trained, upon every one going to such camps, why the boys that do go to them will inevitably get the commissions if war comes."

Thinks System Undemocratic.

"In other words, as long as our people do not make the training universal and do not make it paid for by the commonwealth, only the men of means will be trained as officers at these camps. At present this is the only way to provide that, in the event of war, we shall have officers worth having. But such a system is fundamentally undemocratic. It is our own fault, the fault of our people, that we do not establish the really democratic system, for the only way to establish the democratic system is through universal service. "I ask the plain people of the United States, I ask the farmers, the wage workers, the ordinary men, to give their sons the same chance. Make the opportunity open to all—to your sons, to my sons, to all, on an even basis. A system of universal training for universal service would be one of the biggest things ever done in this country to preserve our democratic institutions in spirit and in fact."

preparation. Alluding to his statement that "the time for flintlock theories of statesmanship is past," he said this applied as much to industry as to national preparedness—to railroads going interstate business and to corporations similarly engaged or enjoying international business. "The great business men must recognize more and more," he said, "that there must be full and frank co-operation between them and the government to secure public welfare. The aim of the government should not be to destroy these units, but, while encouraging them, to regulate them in the interests of the people as a whole." Col. Roosevelt asserted that "a protective tariff, with the duties adjusted outside of factional politics" was essential to the industrial world.

France Observes U. S. Memorial Day

PARIS, May 31.—Impressive ceremonies were held in the Place des Etats Unis yesterday in commemoration of Americans who had been killed fighting for the cause of France in the present war. The statue of Washington and Lafayette were buried under masses of flowers. President Poincaré sent a beautiful wreath and the senate and chamber of deputies sent committees bearing elaborate floral offerings.



The New PANAMAS 95c to \$5.00

An unlimited variety of the newest summer shapes. All are fine quality, closely woven Formosa and Adambro Panamas. Make your selection from the largest and most diversified assortment in the city.

Second Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Washington's Fastest Growing Department Store

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Store Hours: 8:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Open Saturday Till 6 P.M.

BIG VALUES FOR LITTLE TOTS

Supply the babies' needs for the entire summer from these specially priced items:

Infants' Short Dresses, Regular \$1.00 values, at	69c
Children's Hats of fine quality, prettily trimmed with flowers and ribbon	69c
Children's Pique Coats, with smocked yokes and embroidered collars. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. Very specially priced at	\$1.95

Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.



New Voile \$1.98 WAISTS

New short-sleeve models made of fine quality voile, finished with the large collars, trimmed with organdy. Embroidery and fine val lace inserts.

New Blouses, Values \$2.98 Up to \$5.00, at

Blouses of wash nets, voiles, organdy, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and laces in a great variety of the latest models. All sizes.

Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

REBUILDING SALE

The month of June must be a record breaker. Enthusiasm must not lag for one minute, and if high-class merchandise at extremely low prices will interest you, you'll make this store your daily shopping headquarters. Note the list we offer for tomorrow's shoppers.

Our Clearance Sale of Spring Suits

Offers opportunities for savings which every woman in Washington should hasten to take advantage of. Make your selections early while assortments of styles and sizes are complete. Owing to the extreme reductions, alterations will be charged for at cost. Included in this sale are hundreds of the newest spring suits for women and misses.

All New Models—All Materials—All Colors—All Sizes	
Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$5.00 Values to \$15.00, at	Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$15.00 Values to \$35.00, at
Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$7.50 Values to \$20.00, at	Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$17.50 Values to \$40.00, at
Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$10.00 Values to \$25.00, at	Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$20.00 Values to \$45.00, at
Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$12.50 Values to \$30.00, at	Women's Misses' & Coat Suits \$22.50 Values to \$50.00, at

Second Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Important Sale of SHEETS

Blue Bird Sheets

Regular 70c	59c
65x90 Blue Bird Sheets, single-bed size, Regulation length, made of the best Sea Island cotton; 70c value, special	59c
65x108 Blue Bird Sheets, 2 yards wide, 3 yards long, for the brass or metal bed; \$1.00 value, special	79c
90x108 Neponset Sheets, seconds of the Cast Iron, equal in texture to fine percale, 32 yards wide, 3 yards long; subject to slight oil spots which cold water will take out; \$1.35 value, special	97c
90x108 Garza Sheets, known and recommended by all institutions for their wearing and laundering qualities; \$1 value, special	79c

Main Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Thursday's Sale of Silks

Just another evidence of our ability to undersell. Comparison of quality and prices will convince you of our superiority in the silk department.

40-Inch All-Silk \$1.19

Crepe de Chine

Regular \$1.50 Quality, at, yd.

Considering the condition of the wholesale silk market of today you will concede that this is a very remarkable sale. Every yard is absolutely all pure silk, heavy crepe quality and perfectly finished in a complete assortment of street, afternoon and evening shades, including plenty of navy blues and black.

\$1.75 Georgette Crepes, yd, \$1.50

40-inch all pure silk Georgette Crepe, heavy, strong and durable quality in every wanted shade for street and evening wear.

New Location—Main Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Sale of Laces and Embroideries

Organdy Flouncing

Regular \$2.00 Value, a yard \$1.00

Full 40 inches wide, very fine, perfect quality, a great variety of beautiful new designs. Five yards of this material makes a dress.

Plamade Val Flouncing, a good assortment of beautiful patterns for trimming graduation and bridesmaids' dresses. Each yard, \$2.50 value, special at \$1.00

50c Val Flouncing and Camisole Laces; 18 inches wide. These are under all thin materials. 25c special a yard, at

Main Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Dainty Undermuslins

An important selling event if you consider quality, style and price. In order to appreciate the values you must see the garments.

\$1.00 Silk Camisoles	69c
Camisoles of fine quality silk crepe de chine, trimmed with fine embroidery and net, in color only	69c
Envelope Chemise, of fine quality nainsook, lace-trimmed yoke with fine embroidery; 69c value, at	69c
\$1.50 Night Robes, of fine quality nainsook, beautiful styles, prettily trimmed with fine laces and embroidery, at	99c
Corset Covers, made of fine nainsook, with or without sleeves; all prettily trimmed with fine laces 50c and embroidery; very special, at	50c
Ready Bear Chemise, of fine quality China silk and crepe de chine, with hemstitching, or lace-trimmed; good \$3.00 value, at	\$1.95

Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Pearl Buttons At 12c Card

Values Up to \$1.50 a Doz.

Samples and odd lots of plain and fancy Pearl Buttons, in small, medium and large sizes, suitable for all purposes. Cards contain 3, 6, 9, 12 buttons, according to size.

Small Carved Pearl Buttons, for children's clothes, wash waists and dresses; suitable for all purposes, up to 25c a doz., at a doz.	10c
Small and Medium Size Pearl Buttons, for undergarments and children's clothes; regular 10c value, a dozen	5c

Main Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Aprons & House Dresses

Unusual values at extremely low prices which you should hasten to take advantage of.

\$1.00 Bungalow Aprons, at 69c

Bungalow Aprons, made of fine quality percale, in light and dark effects. Choice of a large variety of pretty styles, and every one a regular \$1.00 value, at

The New Breakfast Suit, consisting of a coat skirt and cap to match, made of fine percale in dainty pink, blue and blue, also stripe effects in light colors

Each set \$1.00

\$3.00 Porch and Garden Dresses, \$1.98

Porch and Garden Dresses, beautiful models of fine quality striped voile with organdy and velvet trimming.

Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

"American Lady" CORSETS At \$1.00 Pr.

American Lady Corsets in the new summer models. Made of fine quality batiste, in medium and high bust styles with long hips. Every pair has hose supporters attached. Sizes 18 to 30 inches. We would advise you to supply your corset needs for some time to come, as indications point to a big advance in price in the near future.

Third Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Homefurnishing Needs at Special Prices

Just when you need them most we offer complete stocks of homefurnishings at extremely low prices. Rugs—Draperies—Screens—Porch Shades—Window Shades, in fact, everything to make the home cool and comfortable for the summer months.

Deltos Grass Rugs The best Grass Rug you can buy. Plain colors, woven borders and fancy stenciled effects in all sizes from 18x36 in. to 12x15 ft. At 35c to \$15.95	PORCH SHADES Cliptwood 4 to 10 Feet Wide \$2.25 to \$7.95 Made of uniform slats of Linden wood; painted green. Equipped with stay cords to prevent flapping in high winds. At 12c to 50c Yd.	Komi 4 to 12 Feet Wide \$1.25 to \$7.95 Made of carefully selected bamboo; painted green and will not fade or peel, and will give excellent service. CROSS STRIPE PORTIERES Hundreds of Styles, in All Colors 69c to \$3.69 Pair Beautiful Crotonnes Hundreds of pieces, in every new pattern and color combination. At 12c to 50c Yd.	Rope Portieres A large variety of styles and colorings. At Half Price Palmer's Hammocks . . . \$1.75 Large size, complete with pillow; closely woven, heavy and strong; all colors.
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Fourth Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

Public Opinion

"Three wrappers preserve their delicious oven-crispness."

"The natural corn flavour is delicious!"

"They're known by the 'Bubbles'"

"Don't mush down in cream"

"Don't chaff or crumble in the package"

The first taste of New Post Toasties reveals the fact that something different—something better—has arrived for the breakfast table.

The secret is in the flavour—a self-developed flavour of pearly white Indian corn—not the flavour of cream and sugar upon which other flakes have to depend.

And notice, too, the appearance of New Post Toasties, particularly the tiny bubbles on the surface of each flake. These bubbles are a distinguishing feature—produced by the quick, intense heat of a new patented process of manufacture.

New Post Toasties do not "chaff" or crumble in the package, and they don't mush down in cream like other flakes. They're more substantial and are altogether more satisfactory than any flakes that have preceded them.

The proof is in the eating—have your grocer send you a package.

New Post Toasties